BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1823. [NU

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized [illegible] Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to [illegible] others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792.

BOMBAY CASTLE.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

18th March, 1823.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the Following Advertisements issued by the Supreme Government under dates the 14th, 15th, and 26th, ultimo.

FORT WILLIAM;

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 14, 1823

NOTICE is hereby given, that of the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 31st March, 1822, and standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, No. 1 to 2000 inclusive, will be discharged at the General Treasury on the 1st May next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Any of the notes, however, hereby advertised for payment, may be tendered in exchange for Promissory Notes to be issued under the provisions of the separate Advertisement this day published.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government

FORT WILLIAM,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 14, 1823

1. The public are hereby informed that, a portion of the Promissory Notes of this Government, dated the 31st March, 182[illegible], not exceeding 9 Crore of Rupees, will be received in the manner and under the conditions hereinafter specified, in exchange for new Loan Obligations bearing an Interest of Five per Cent per Annum, to be issued in the following form under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government of Fort William.

FORT WILLIAM.

[illegible]sory Note for Calcutta Sicca Ru-
[illegible] Council dat-

on or before the 30th April next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2. P. M.

4 Tenders transmitted by Dawk will also be received by the abovementioned Officer up to the 30th April next and the Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay, will on the application of parties resident at those Presidencies, forward free of Postage or other charge, any tenders which such parties may desire to make through their instrumentality.

5. All Tenders made as above must be accompanied with the Promissory Notes tendered, endorsed payable to the Commissioners for the reduction of the Debts of the Hon'ble Company in India, in exchange for a Promissory Note to be issued under the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 14th February 1823.

6. The tenders received shall be regularly Registered by the Secretary to the Commissioners in the following Form.

Register of Tenders received under the advertisement published in the Gazette of the

Name of Person by whom or on whose behalf the tender is made.	*Date on which tender was received.*	*No. and Amount of Promissory Notes tendered.*	*No. and Amount of new Loan Certificates to be issued in Exchange for Notes tendered in the event of the whole being accepted.*

7 Acknowledgements for the tenders received will be granted by the Secretary to the said Commissioners on the application of the parties in the following form.

"I. A. B. hereby acknowledge that I have received from C. D. the several Promissory Notes specified below, which the said C. D. has tendered in exchange for new Loan Obligations under the conditions of the advertisement published in the Government Gazette of the 14th Feb 1823, which shall be accounted for to the said C. D. his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order in the manner stipulated by that advertisement.

Regtr. Number of Notes	Amount of Notes

Cent Interest, and payable 6 or 12 Months' after date. Provided however, that in the case of persons resident in Europe, the Agents of such parties shall be entitled to receive payment of the amount rejected in Treasury Notes payable 18 Months after date, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum payable half yearly.

13. If in any case the Interest payable on any Promissory Note which may be tendered as aforesaid, up to the 31st March 1823, shall not have been received, the Commissioners shall pay the amount to the party making the tender by a bill on the Treasury of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, according as they may be required. The said Interest Bills shall be payable at sight, at the rates already fixed by the Advertisement of the 1st May, 1821.

14. The Promissory Notes to be issued as aforesaid under the directions of the Commissoners for the liquidation of the Hon'ble Company's Debt in India, in exchange for the Loan Obligations tendered to & accepted by them, shall be numbered and placed in the General Register of the Registered Debt of the Bengal Presidency, and the Principal shall be payable in Cash in Bengal only.

15. The said Promissory Notes, shall be registered and numbered in the order in which the tenders may be received by the Secretary to the Commisioners, and in cases wherein the tenders may be received at the same time, the order shall be determined by lot.

16. None of the Promissory Notes issued under the Provisions of this Advertisement, shall be advertised for payment or discharged, without the consent of the parties holding the same, before the 31st March 1825, and after that date no greater amount of the said Notes than 1½ Crore of Rupees shall be advertised for payment in any one year.

17. The said Notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register, shall be first liable to be discharged. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to prior[illegible] or the Notice. Go- to adver-

after the No[illegible]
ment.

20 The In[illegible]
issued under [illegible] be payable in [illegible]
tisement shall [illegible]
ly, on the 30th of September, and [illegible]
of March, from year to year, until t[illegible]
cipal shall be discharged, or until the [illegible]
terest shall cease on the expiration of t[illegible]
notice of payment as expressed in the 18[illegible]
clause.

21 The Proprietors of Notes who ma[illegible]
require the Interest to be paid at For[illegible]
St. George or Bombay, shall be entitled t[illegible]
receive payment at those Presidencies respectively in Cash, at the exchange of 106.5 Madras Rupees and 106.5 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, or if the holder of a Note at those Presidencies be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George or Bombay respectively, will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the said sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of Interest, to the period of the last half yearly instalment.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEB. 14, 1823

The Public are hereby informed, that the holders of the Promissory Notes and Treasury Bills which may be issued under the provisions of the Advertisement this day published, who are or may be Resident in Europe, shall until further orders, receive payment of the Interest in Cash or in Bills on the Court of Directors, at the Exchange of 2*s*. 1*d*. the Calcutta Rupee, and payable 12 Mon[illegible] Agent in India claiming

The Attorney on behalf of his Principal under this order must furnish the Accountants General at the respective Presidencies, with a written solemn declaration that he firmly believes such Principal to be actually resident in Europe at the time of making such claim on his behalf.

[illegible]blished by Order of the Hon'ble the [illegible] Council.

[illegible]ENZIE.

[redacted] nd acknowledgements
dvertised for payment,
the commissioners for
Hon'ble Company's
the provisions of the
ed on the 14th In

order of the Hon'ble
ion in Council,
ACKENZIE,
Sec. to Govt.

NZIE.
c. to Govt.
Hon'ble the
Council,
ARISH,
Sec. to Govt

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

HE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 2 st of August 1822, and the communication referred to in it from the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, be published for general information.

Extract from a Public General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 21st of August 1822.

PARA. 3D. "We transmit a number in the Packet for your information, copy of a communication lately made to us by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty respecting certain frauds said to have been committed by a person named Sebastian Martin, and who is supposed to have proceeded to India."

ADMIRALTY OFFICE
23d August 1822.

JOSEPH DART Esq.
East India House,

SIR,

Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty two Letters of the dates stated in the Margin,* from Captain Mackenzie of His Majesty's Ship Superb, on the subject of certain frauds supposed to have been committed by a person of the name of Sebastian Martin, or Mortens, with regard to Bills of Loading of Treasure, alledged to have been shipped on board the said ship. I have it in command to send you herewith copies of the said Letters, and the Court of the East India Company, for their information.

I am,
Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN BARROW,

LONDON, 16th *July* 1822.

S. W. CROKER Esq.

SIR,

sailing from thence, that the person abovementioned left Lima for the East Indies (it was stated, Calcutta) but I have no certain information of him whatever

I think it proper to observe that in the letter I have had the honor to receive from their Lordships of the 20th instant, it is there assumed that I had distinctly stated that the frauds in question had been committed by Sebastian Martin, or Mortens, but upon reference to my letter of the 16th, their Lordships will observe, I do not by any means venture so much, for I cannot presume to say, who actually committed these frauds, but I have stated only that the Bills of Loading are filled up in the name of Martin, or Mortens, but whether this person actually committed these Forgeries it is not possible for me to determine.

It may however be proper that I should observe, that since my former letter on the subject of forged Bills of Loading, another has been presented to me for 14,000 Dollars and that this is in the name of Sebastian Martin or Mortens also.

I have the honor &c.
(Signed) A. MACKENZIE.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Tuesday, the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Ware-house-keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
4th April 1823.

જાહેર નામો

એવોને શરકાર ઁપેનીનો માલ બનાત
તથા ધાતુ તથા બીજી જનશે તેની વ ક
રી દર મહીને થાએછે તે વ ક રી આ ચ મ
હીના મધે તારીખ ૧૫ મંગલવારના હી
થાશે તે એક કુકતા શુકી તે વ ક રી ચાલશે
તા ૪ આપરેલ શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,

Bombay Amateur Theatre.

On TUESDAY the 15th instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE FIRST PART OF
SHAKESPEARE'S
HISTORICAL PLAY
OF
KING HENRY IV.

TICKETS and Places to be had at the Theatre, on Monday the 14th, and Tuesday the 15th instant.

Doors to be opened at six o'clock, and the performance to commence at seven.

Green Room, 4th April 1823.

KEMPT AND CO,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY the 5th Instant,
A QUANTITY OF
MUSIC.

SEVERAL old Piano Fortes, and a Grand Piano Forte by *Broadwood*, nearly new, being a Part of the Estate of the late

Mr. JOHN GORING,
DECEASED.
Bombay 5th April 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 7th Instant,
AT THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY
GENERAL BAILLIE,
(TANKERVILLE,)

SOME articles of handsome Household Furniture; several of them Europe made.

ALSO

A large Dinner and Breakfast service of handsome Enamelled China, the property of a Gentleman who has left the Presidency.

N. B. Sale to commence at half past 11 o'clock.

Bombay March 5th 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY the 8th Instant,
THE
HOUSEHOLD [illegible]

MR. HIGGS

WILL SELL,
BY AUCTION,
AT HIS
STABLES
On MONDAY next, the 7th instant,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
A LOT OF
ARAB AND PERSIAN
HORSES,

THE whole of which will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

Bombay 5th April 1823.

FOR SALE

AT
BYRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
LIVERY STABLES,
BHENDY BAZAR,
A HANDSOME
BUGGY,
(NEARLY NEW)
BUILT BY
MESSRS. STEWART AND CO.
OF CALCUTTA.
Bombay 5th April 1823.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

MR. ANDERSON has for sale, adjoining "THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY," a few copies of the Asiatic Magazine and Review, and Literary and Medical Miscellany, at Rupees Five per copy.

AND

A few copies "Satiers in India," at two Rupees per copy.

Bombay 5th April 1823.

Mineral Waters.

MR. ANDERSON has for sale a few cases of Mineral Waters; the excellency of the virtues of which may be more easily understood through the annexed extract of a letter, dated Broach, [illegible] 1822. "Its virtues in [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.

IT is the intention of the proprietors of the Courier to publish a Quarterly list of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces on the Bombay Establishment.

This publication will contain the usual General and Regimental lists; Medical and Invalid Establishments; distribution of the Army; General Orders; Tables of Pay and allowances and such other miscellaneous information as may be found generally useful to Military Officers.

The first number will be published in July next, and continued in the corresponding months throughout the year.

The price of the list will be to Subscribers, per annum, Rs. 10, payable in advance. For single numbers—Rs. 3—each.

This early intimation is given to enable intended subscribers to send in their names, as at first, the exact number subscribed for, only, will be thrown off.

Courier Office 5th April 1823.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co. beg to announce their having been appointed Agents for the "Oriental Life Insurance Company" of Calcutta, and that they are ready to attend to such Policies as may be presented to them for renewal, as also to be the medium of forwarding applications for new Insurances, and of the receipt and delivery of the Policies.

A Prospectus of the Institution, with a Table of the rates of premium, may be had on application, at their Office in Rampart Row.

Bombay 2d April 1823.

NEW MUSIC,

BY A. GAZUL;

VIZ.

THREE Concertante Duettos for two Flutes.

The Cuckoo, a favorite Waltz for the Piano and accompaniment for the Flute.

The Nightingale, ... Do. do. do.

A Divertimento, ... Do. do. do:

A FEW COPIES OF EACH

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

At Messrs. BAXTER & Co's.

Bombay, 4th April 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT MR. IGNACIO RODRIGUES hath contracted to sell to the Church of *N. S. de Esperança*, a certain Hill called *Donguery*, with its plantation thereon vegetating; the property formerly belonged to MOROBA LUXMONJEE situated in Parell District: should any person or persons have any claims or demands on the same premises, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the Reverend Padre JERONYMO RODRIGUES DE ATHAYDA actual Vicar of the great Portuguese Church, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 4th April 1823.

NOTICE.

JOHN DE AGUIAR administrator to the ate MR. DUNCAN CAMERON, respectfully notifies to all persons indebted to the estate, that finding little or no attention paid to his claims on account of the decease, if the demands he has made are not arranged within four months from this notice he will be compelled (with the consent of the numerous creditors upon the estate) to advertise a public sale of the demands the estate has upon various persons.

Bombay 5th April 1823.

Savory, Moore & others,

MR. GAMA, has just opened for sale a fresh Batch of Soda powder, Seidlitz Salts; Aerated Limonade, Acidulated Kali, and various other articles from the above celebrated Houses. He has also to inform those Gentlemen, who reside at the outstations that he will feel himself extremely obliged, should they be pleased to convey their orders for any of the above Articles through their Agents in Bombay,

CARD.

MR McVEIGH begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Publick, that every article in the bakery line, whether for domestic or foreign consumption may be had on demand at his Bakery in in Hummum Street; and all those in the *Pastry and Confectionary* departments at the shortest notice.

Captains of Ships sailing from this Port, and Families returning to Europe, or travelling into the Interior, will also be supplied on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Mr. McV. avails himself of this opportunity to inform his Customers residing at a distance from the Fort, that he continues for their accommodation, the "Country Shop" on the Byculla road, established some years ago, by Messrs. Cameron and Wallace. This Shop (which is situate on the western side of the Bhendy Bazar, and is the second house from the corner of the cross road or line of communication from the *Duncanroad to Mr. Mitchell the Coachmaker' near Baboola Tank,*) is regularly supplied every morning at Daybreak, from the Bakery in the Fort;—and for the guidance, of gentlemen's servants, there is a showboard hung over the door, inscribed McVEIGH'S BAKERY, (in English and Guzeratty characters.)

Bombay 19th Feb. 1823

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Forty Hogsheads and a few Butts of PALE ALE, lately imported from the House of *Abbott* and *Sedgwick* at 60 Rs. per Hogshead.

Apply to Mr P. STEWART at his Office in Forbes Street.

Bombay 5th April 1823.

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, being about to close the accounts of his administration to the undermentioned Estates, gives this notice about them to all concerned.

Estates of

Lieut. Alexander Rind and Assistant Surgeon Thomas Rind, B. E.—Creditors to be paid off their legal demands, and balances of Estates to be invested in Bills (Government Bills if procurable) and to be remitted to Messrs. Smith, Inglis and Co of London, to be by them paid over to the parties intitled to the same according to the wills of deceased.

William Symonds Cooke, Assistant Surgeon B. E.; Lieutenant Samuel Peregrine Palmer, B. N. I; Lieut. Thomas Campbell Scott, Ditto;—Lieut. A Delatang H. M. 17th Dragoons—balances of Estates to be divided amongst the creditors in proportion to the amount of their legal claims.

Ensign Charles Clurton, 2d Lt 11th B. N. I.—a bond creditor to be paid in full; and after such payment, balance of Estate to be divided amongst the simple creditors in proportion to the amount of their legal demands.

Lieutenant Charles Bernard Parker, 2d 7th N. I.—the legal demands already made to be paid off, and the remaining balance to be paid over to Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. attorneys of Lieutenant Adamson George Parker of H. M. 46th foot, the brother and residuary legatee in will named of said deceased.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Reg. & Adm. of above Estates.

BOMBAY,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
31st March 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of KHEIKUSROO RUSTOMJEE PATELL late of Bombay, Parsee deceased, may be granted to NAWABOY widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Bombay 4th April 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of BHOWANJEE SEWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to CRUSTNAROW BHOWANJEE only son and executor [illegible] persons who stand indebted to the said deceased, are hereby required to make payment [illegible] to the said Executor [illegible] may have claims or demands thereof [illegible]

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed, of Captain WILLIAM HOLLIS, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable he Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENNIS DE VITTE of the same place Esquire, as the constituted Attorney of MRS. HARRIS widow, Executrix named in the said Will and Codicil, and who is the Mother and next of kin of the said deceased, all persons standing indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective debts to the said Administrator, and all those having claims thereon, to send in the same to him without delay.

Bombay 31st March 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT SUXPITCH, late of Bombay, Mariner deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN STEWART and ROBERT SUXPITCH CARTER Esquires, two of the Executors in the said will named—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof

GRANT,
PROCTOR

Bombay 4th April, 1823.

To the EDITOR of the BOMAY COURIER.

Sleep, gentle sleep
Nature's soft nurse,
Thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down
And steep my senses in forgetfulness.

SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Editor,

It has often excited my astonishment that in an age where so much has been done to diminish the miseries of human life, when the arts and sciences have been so extensively encouraged, when patents have been served out for the most trifling novelties in the way of improvement and invention, that no one has yet attempted to devise some plan whereby an evil so loudly complained of, particularly in this part of the world, could be radically obviated. I allude to a plague experienced during those hours, when, after fatigue and watchfulness, nature demands refreshing slumber.

Tir'd nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep.

It is produced by swarms of the most contemptible yet impudent genus of Insects, universally known by the appellation of *Musquito*. I believe it's generic name to be *Culex* of the order of *diptera*, and when I say thus much, it is sufficient to give your readers a complete idea of what I mean. They all know too well that both the buzz and the sting of the insect are insufferable to the extreme, and I also am well aware that there are very many persons who would esteem it an infinitely more valuable blessing to be acquainted with the method of effectually driving away these bloodthirsty tormentors from their Bed-chambers and studies, than they would the construction of a Machine capable of raising them many yards above ground and enable them to fly from one country to another. But in setting up such a lamentation, I am still more concerned that I cannot myself suggest any antidote against this terrible evil; though I must confess I have not been remiss in exercising my intellectual faculties towards the attainment of so desirable an object. I certainly conclude that the best and only remedy is the use of good *gauze curtains:* But this, Mr. Editor, will only suit those who possess an abundance or at least a sufficiency of that which will enable them to drive the very Devils out of their Bed Chambers.—I mean Money. To what must the poor and particularly the industrious poor, who have the highest claim on the refreshing blessings of repose, have recourse to?

I am aware that the natives are in the habit of perfuming their rooms with Benjamin, Incense, and such like Drugs in the hope of choaking or killing the Musquito. This I have tried but have found upon the whole to be a very ineffectual expedient.

In conclusion, I have only to express my hopes that what has been said will prove a sufficient hint to the world at large, to endeavour and invent some machine, mix up some ingredients, try some chemical operation, cast up some perfume, or whatever else may be found most successful, for putting a stop to this, truly monstrous evil!

I remain
MR. EDITOR,
Your Constant Reader,
BAHBAH JAHNEY.

BOMBAY,
27th March 1823.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

"Averse alike to flatter, or offend;
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend."

ON ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR,

That sameness, which sometimes pervades the Columns of a newspaper in India, pending a long absence of Europe news, might, in the opinion of some readers, be occasionally enlivened by a well written "original correspondence." Every one must allow, however, who is the least acquainted with the arduous duties of an Editor, that, it is a most difficult task to please both correspondents & readers. Mortifying the vanity of one anonymous scribbler, by rejecting his epistle, is certainly a much less evil than [illegible] private feelings of twenty readers [illegible] adopts the [illegible] course, [illegible] clearance [illegible] copies [illegible]

[illegible] ons that may have [illegible] mer case, much ente[illegible] a just representation [illegible] latter, the exposure [illegible] not fail of giving offe[illegible] obviated by a proper [illegible] Editor and his correspo[illegible]

One great error in the [illegible] respondence" is, that th[illegible] to make their own taste th[illegible] nion, and without a gene[illegible] society, in which they h[illegible] are too apt to confou[illegible] society to which they [illegible] error, which thos[illegible] dent in Britain, [illegible] reach this coun[illegible] They estimate e[illegible] to what they hav[illegible] cellence; and w[illegible] established in pr[illegible] ous. It is from [illegible] their arrival in th[illegible] dull reading, all the[illegible] dian journal.

In London, from political hostility, and [illegible] bickerings of party, thousands are employed [illegible] vending abuse, both upon private and public ch[illegible] racters. Should a stranger, therefore, in coming among us, estimate the merits of a public Journal in Bombay, by the same criterion in which they are estimated in London, he will come to a most erroneous conclusion.

It is only by obtaining a correct knowledge of the social and political state of the country, and manners of the people, that we can come to a rational conclusion as to what is, or what is not proper to be disseminated in a public Journal.

In the limited society at this station, much facility is afforded to that prying curiosity in readers of a certain stamp, to ascertain who are the authors of letters, which occasionally appear in the columns of a public Journal. They assail printers, compositors, devils, and pressmen, to learn who are the authors of such and such letters; and should they be able to fix upon any person as the writer, however imperfect the channel of information, they immediately set about forming an opinion of the merits of such performance, from the present circumstances, and supposed facilities the author may have had of gaining knowledge. This manner of setting bounds to human knowledge, is just as rational, as to caculate a man's intellects by the amount of his income.

Some men congratulate themselves upon high birth, as favourable to the expansion of intellect. Nor, do I see any reason why it should not be the case. Many works, however, have been composed, displaying great genius, and an intimate acquaintance with the human-mind, in situations little favourable to such enquiries.—When the Revd. Dr. Bryce of Calcutta, wrote his justly admired treatise, on disseminating instruction among the natives of India, he was comparatively a young man, recently placed in the pastoral charge of an inland parish, among the mountains of Scotland. Remote from any thing like society in the midst of barren mountains, his curiosity could not possibly be favoured, by any facilitating access amongst his parishioners. In this isolated situation, by extensive reading, much able research, and liberality of sentiment, which are always grounded in good sense, he wrote a pamphlet, containing much general information, on the national character of the inhabitants of India; and more just views respecting the means of their instruction, than are to be found in the writings of many people who have been long resident in India. That a comparatively young man, recently left College, and placed in a solitary situation as a country clergyman, should develope so much of the national character of India, was matter of doubt and astonishment, to many people who had been long resident in India. "How could Mr. Bryce" said they "know any thing of the state of society in India"? The authorities at home, however, were so much satisfied with the eminent display of his abilities, in the above mentioned treatise, that he was taken from seclusion, and nominated to his present situation, where the facilities afforded him will give full scope to the powers of his mind, in developing the national character; and enlarging the history of the human mind.

As this Epistle is free from the faults ascribed to my last, I send it to you for insertion; and should it meet with your approbation, I may occasionally send you similar communications.

I am, &c.
PEREGRINE.

MARCH 31, 1823.

LINES

Composed on hearing of the death of the Right Hon'ble SIR EVAN NEPEAN BART.

'Twas in the glorious time of Azincour
In Monmouth Harry's age, when England's King
Within her seabeat cincture scorned to wear
Her Diadem alone, tho' that in sooth
Might well be deemed the proudest Crown on Earth;
When Bedford cheer'd St. George for England, on!
And Beauchamp, Neville, Arundel, and Clare
Display'd their banners on the Fields of Seine,
Nor needed Scythian Hordes nor Vandal Tribes
That their rude no th more savage by their side,
Tho' opposite were plum'd and steel'd, all, all
Whom France could gather for a battle field
From Montarabia's pass to the blue Rhine:—
——'Twas in such age great Talbot first was named
Of England's Chivalry, his eightieth year
Found still the hoary Veteran Cuirass clad,
Tho' some had hailed their chair and chamber-days
Whose years scarce reached to Talbot's hardy son
Joy is unstable—clouds of heaviness
Roll darkly veiling England's Sun of Pride;
Harry the King is in his Grave, his Peers
Bedford and Exeter, and the stern Earls
Of Arundel and Warwick, all are laid
In Soldiers sepulchres, the hostile soil
Which shrunk to bear them living, when they t[illegible]
Terrific rulers of the field they won.
Of Monmouth Harry's chivalry alone
Old Talbot lives, as on the topmost branch
Of Windsor's oak, a scar and yellow leaf
Will linger withering thro' december's storms;
But Talbot lives, upon his snow-white head
To don the helm, and Talbot's Lion Crest,
Still gleams appaling in the front o'th' Field.
——Hark yet! the Victors horn at Chastillon
Pealed till the welkin rings, St. George's cross
Yields to the lillied Ensign, England's foes
Are numberless and fierce and loud as wolves
Trooping adown the Appenine, when snows
Drift o'er the hills at winte[illegible] Ah woe!
[illegible] rdorne

[illegible] stands
[illegible]
[illegible]rsuivant;
[illegible] cheek
[illegible]th and grief;
[illegible]ering gay
[illegible]aughty pledge
[illegible]ne
[illegible]hing heart
[illegible]ed him thro' life.
[illegible]d Shrewsbury
[illegible] sweet green Isle
[illegible]a Palatine;
[illegible] for his sires
[illegible], and Scotland's Kings;
[illegible] his grave
[illegible]Champernon,
[illegible]s no Knight
[illegible]ent.
[illegible]rt thou
[illegible]o turn
[illegible]quitaine?—
[illegible]er low
[illegible]ngs feels
[illegible]
[illegible]pernon.
[illegible]mourns,
[illegible]hath fallen
[illegible] of benefits received,
[illegible] be silent when the hoary head
[illegible]m whose favor shed upon our life
[illegible] light of joy, sinks to an honored Grave;
[illegible]hen three score years and ten have run their round
Of virtuous labours:—Counsellor to Kings
Was good Nepean, and formed to counsel Kings
Was one whose steadfast gaze in boyhood fixed
On the proud summit, and the uphill path
Could brave thro' many a lengthened year of toil
Undaunted and unwearied, till such worth
Could win e'en fortune's fickleness to smile;
Or one whom greatness and whom wealth in vain
Wooed from the softer mood his mother gave,
To smile or frown by turns as worldings deem
Befits the great; "Worth is true Nobleness"
Writes princely Howard on his ducal Shield
And he said it well, the virtue that achieves
Outshines the glittering honor its reward.
—Nay let the Minstrel drop one sacred tear
Which may outlast the mourner, let it fall
Not that Nepean hath quitted Earth for Heaven,
For who should mourn when Heaven alone remained
The happy end of course so fortunate,
And the quiet grave to head so hoar, and heart
So perfect, unspotted of the World,
Seems but the good man's rest; but hence he mourns
That this poor tear is all he has to give.
—And thou who knowest not, nor e'er may'st know
Who wakes the plaintive lay, at least thine heart
(If it hath aught of nature's tenderness.)
May follow that old herald Champernon
Whose duty ceased not when his high born Lord
Lay dead before him; nay disdain not thou
His humble offering, tho' a worthless meed
Given to the worthy,—tho' the giver walk
Unlaurelled and unmarked, his lay may live
As Ivy pendant on th' enduring Oak:
But how the Minstrel thinks on good Nepean
Or how he drops this wild weed o'er his Urn
Such best may guess, whose souls of gentleness
Could pause a moment from the world, to draw
An image of that Herald meekly bent
To weep o'er Talbot's grave at Chastillon.—

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH MARCH 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nimmo M. D. having arrived at the Presidency, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, in conformity to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 3d April 1822, published in General Order of 20th September last, is appointed to the charge of the medical duties of the Vestal until her arrival at Suez, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Griffiths who is relieved from that duty on sick certificate.

Mr. Nimmo will cease to be borne on the returns of this Presidency from the date of his leaving the Vestal at Suez, or other Port, where the Government dispatches may be landed.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1823.

Gunner James Bowers who was appointed a temporary Apothecary in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 22d June 1821, is confirmed in that situation upon the full pay of Apothecary from the 1st instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Captain Henry Newton of the 4th Regiment N. I. to be Major of Brigade to the Forces upon this Establishment, vice Thurnam.—Date of appointment, 15th March 1823.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar having arrived at the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, in conformity to the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, published in general orders of 20th September last, and having obtained permission to proceed via Egypt, will cease to be borne on the returns of this Presidency from the day of his embarkation on the Cruizer Vestal.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon James Pringle to be Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Surat,—Date of appointment, 25th March 1823.

Bombay Castle 3d April 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon William Carstairs to be Deputy Medical Storekeeper to the Poona Division of the Army, vice Kane, removed to the Civil duties of the Residency at Sattarah,—Date of appointment, 27th March 1823.

Lieutenant R. Warden of the 1st Battalion of the Regt. of Artillery, is appointed Assistant to Francis Warden Esquire, as Fourth Member of Council, from 29th January.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secr to Govt.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

The well written letter of QUI-HI deserves the earliest notice; but after reading the last number of the Gazette, he will no doubt agree with us in thinking that the offences of ABU-JAAD are already in very good hands, and that any additional excitement of the public feeling on that subject, might now do more harm than good.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1823.

There has been no arrival from England since the Hastings at Madras, and we are therefore obliged to continue our English selections from the papers of that Presidency.

We have extracted a report brought to Calcutta by a brig which arrived there, on the 17th ultimo from Point de Galle.—It is stated "that she was boarded on the 2d March by H. M. s ip Dauntless, out two days from Trincomalie, in search of H. M. S. Lancaster which was supposed to be lost"—As no King's ship of that name is known to be in India, we imagine there is some mistake in the report.—Perhaps, as the Alligator has been so long in making her appearance at Trincomalie where she was expected by the Commodore, fears may have been entertained of her safety, and the Dauntless dispatched to look for her; the Commander of the brig may have given in a wrong name—We cannot in any other way account for this strange story.—

Our readers will observe in another column of our paper, that Tuesday the 15th instant has been fixed on for the re-opening of the Theatre, with the splendid exhibition of the first part of Shakespeare's celebrated play of Henry the IV. No trouble has been spared by the Managers and the Amateurs to do justice to this arduous undertaking, and we have seldom known any entertainment anticipated with such anxious interest by the Society of our Island as the one now announced. Every one seems anxious to welcome the Humourous Falstaff on our boards, & we have no doubt the house will be crowded.

The excessive freedom of discussion which has, of late, distinguished the pages of the Calcutta Journal, has given rise to a measure on the part of the Supreme Government which must be viewed by all classes of Society as one of the gravest importance—namely, "The new regulations for restraining the freedom of publication in India."

In common, with all those who are in any way connected with the Press, we must regret that the former restrictions have not been found sufficient, and that it should be considered necessary to resort to a step which so seriously affects the property and interests of so many individuals. But while we express our hope that such representations will yet be made through the medium of the Supreme Court, as shall lead to an amelioration if not to a total relinquishment of it: we are at the same time ready to confess that we do not think India, constituted as the population is at present, in a state to admit of the introduction of a free Press. The European population is almost entirely composed of the servants of Government, amongst whom it must be unsafe to disseminate critical opinions, or animadversions on public measures, by which they themselves are more or less affected. The effect of such discussions on the minds of the Natives, accustomed to yield a blind obedience to their superiors, cannot for a moment be doubted.

The Press is a powerful engine, and while a doubt exists whether its operations, when free, would tend to make men more contented than they are, we are of the few who would rather remain shackled by restrictions, than take upon ourselves the fearful responsibility of introducing free discussion amongst a body of men, who only require the moral power in addition to their physical force, to produce consequences which we read to think of.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. F. Straton, Madras Cavalry.
Assist. Surgeon James Gordon, Bengal Establishment.
Lieutenant A. Riddell, Pioneers.
DEPARTURES.—Captain Scoulier, Artillery.
Lieutenant and Acting Quarter Master J. Atherton, 47th Regiment.
Supdg. Surgeon Hill Morgan P. D. A.
Lieutenant Stalker, Pioneers.

Nautical Chronicle
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 30th H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. R. E. Goodridge, from Persian Gulph.
Do. Ship Dunvegan Castle, Captain D. Campbell, from China, 27th January.
Do. Ship Royal Charlotte, Captain William Howell, from China, 30th Do.
Do. 31st Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Rutnagurry.
April 1st Brig Duria Dowlet, Nacodah Futty Ally, from Penang, 1st February.
Do. 2d Brig Sarah, Commander Richard Godleroz, from Penang, the 6th January.
Do 3d Brig Mamudy, N. Ammudbhoy Meya, from Surat.

Passenger per the Dunvegan Castle,

Lieut. Straton,

DEPARTURES—March 30th H. C. Cruzier Vestal, Lieut. J. W. Guy, to Mocha.
April 3d H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. G. Middleton, to Malabar Coast.
Do 3d Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, to Malabar Coast.
Do. Ship Ranger Capt. C. C. Clarke to Mauritius.

Passenger by the Ranger,

Charles Law Esquire,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 15th, Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Eaton, from Vizagapatam 7th March.
Do Ship Flora, Captain Sheriff, from Calcutta 28th February.
Do. American Ship Franklin, Captain John J. Garvin from Calcutta 1st March.
16th, Brig Bucephalus, Captain J. Wyllie, from the West Coast of Sumatra 24th February, and Masulipatam 14th March.
DEPARTURES.—March 15th, Ship Porsea, Captain E. Worthington, for Calcutta.
16th, Ship Scotia, Captain Alex. Agnew, for Calcutta.
18th, Brig Bucephalus, Captain J. Wyllie, for the Northward.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 11th Ship Bombay, H. Humphreys, from Bombay 14th Jan. and Colombo 5th February.
March 12th Ship Exmouth, A. Bramwell, from Rangoon 24th Feb.
Passenger, Capt. W. Fleming.
DEPARTURES.—Portuguese ship Margarita, A. F. Marquis, for Macaoa.
French brig Irma, J. Jauberry, for Bourdeaux.
March 8th Ship Prince of Orange, John Moncrieff for London.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.] On the 5th Instant, at St. George's Church, Captain Bayley, Assistant to the Resident of Nagpore, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Ricketts, Esq.

BIRTHS.] At Quilon, on the 20th February, the Lady of Capt. Coates, H. M. 89th Regiment, of a Daughter.
On Saturday evening the 15th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Thos. Jones, of a Daughter.
At Aurungabad, on Saturday the 1st Instant, the Lady of Captain Frederick Patterson, of the Aurungabad Division, of a Daughter.

DEATH.] At the House of her Uncle, Major T. H. Smith, Commanding Nundidroog, on the 17th February, in the 17th year of her age, of fever, Miss Anna Wilson.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES—On the 7th March, at the house of H. W. Droz. Esq. Cossimbazar, by the Revd. W. Eales, Major G. Sevency, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to Maria Arabella, eldest daughter of A. Haig, Esq. late of the H. C. Medical Service.
At Meerut, on the 12th February, by the Revd. Mr. Fisher, Qr. Mr. Serjeant W. A. Dickinson, of the 4th Cavalry, to Miss Mary Ann Catharine Price, Daughter of the late Qr. Mr. Serjeant Price, 1st Light Cavalry.

BIRTHS—On Saturday, the 1st March, Mrs. Anne Pyva, of a Son.
On Thursday, the 6th March, Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, wife of Mr. J. Pereira, of a Son.
At Hoogly, on the 6th March, the Lady of Mr. H. C, Brocager, of a Daughter.
At Cawnpore, on the 9th February, the Lady of Capt. Bannerman, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday the 11th March, Mr. Jas. Baxter.
At Serampore, on Saturday night the 8th March, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. J. F. Annosett, aged 28 years and 8 months.
At Purneah, on the 19th February, the Lady of Capt. W. Bertram, 10th N. I. District Barrack Master of the 16th or Purneah Division.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper
FRIDAY MARCH 21, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 days' sigh, 1s. 8¼d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9 per do. } nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 30 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10 „

H. M. Ship *Madagascar* is expected here, previously to her departure for England—Packets for the reception of Letters to be transmitted by the *Madagascar*, are now open at the Post Office.

The *Ship Hashmy*, Capt. J. J. Denham, from Penang 4th Instant, anchored in the Roads on Wednesday, and H. M. Schooner *Tender Cochin*, Captain Tincombe, and the *Earl Kellie*, Captain Edwards, the former on the 16th and the latter on the 17th Instant from Trincomalie arrived yesterday.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hahsmy— aptain T. MacDonald, Mr Watts, Mr. C. Kinston, and 6 Chinese.
Per Earl Kellie—Mr. W. Deller, and Mr. arger.

The new Ship *Madagascar* reached Trincomalie on the 1st instant.—She was commissioned on the 4th, and the command given to Captain Nepean, late second Lieutenant of the *Liffey*.—The *Madgascar* was to take her departure from Trincomalie on the 18th with the *Liffey*—so that they may be hourly expected. The *Madagascar's* stay here will, we understand, not exceed four days—when she will be dispatched for England.

The Russian Royal Family have contributed 1,60,000 Rubles for the Greek Fugitives.—It appears however, that the undecided measures so long adopted by Russia in the matters of Turkey and Greece, had become the theme of universel reprehension throughout the extended empire of the Northern Autocrat—and that the Russian armies had become notoriously clamorous for a dash on the sunny provinces of the Infidel.—Upwards of nine hundred and forty-four years have elapsed since Constantinople was besieged by the Russians—and the apathy of their Emperor to the glorious struggle made by the Greeks for their liberty and independence has created so lively a sensation throughout his dominions, that he has exerted his utmost vigilance in suppressing even the meetings of Free Masons—an honorable society, which have never, in a solitary instance, been convicted of perverting the objects of their institution to any sinister purposes—We hope however that the cause of dissatisfaction is removed, and that Russia will protect a Christian from the persecution of an Infidel nation—and support the former, proclaiming itself to be free & determined to defend that freedom by the sword.

[*Mad Gaz. March* 22, 1823.

PENANG.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Fort Cornwallis, the 10th February, 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having received authentic intelligence of the decease, on the 15th ultimo of his Excellency Jan Samuel Timmerman Thysser, late, Governor of Malacca, and being desirous of evincing the respect, this Government bears for the character and memory of that distinguished personage, and the sentiment of regret with which the melancholy event of his decease has been received at this Presidency, directs that 48 minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired to morrow morning at sun-rise from the works of Fort Cornwallis, and that the Garrison flag be lowered half-mast during the same.

W. S. CRACROFT.
Act. Sec. to Govt.

FEBRUARY 12, 1823.

At sun-rise yesterday morning minute guns to the number of 48, corresponding with the age of his Excellency the late Jan Samuel Timmerman Thyssen, Esq. Governor of Malacca, were fired from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis, conformably to a Government Order of the 10th instant, during which time the Garrision Flag was lowered half-mast high.

The Ship Georgiana, Captain R. Babcock, from Calcutta the 20th, and Portugeze Ship Luiz, Captain S. D. Ramos, from the same place, the 25th ultimo, anchored in the harbour on Sunday afternoon.

FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

The Ship Morning Star, Captain F. Mouat, from Manilla the 24th January and Singapore the 4th February, entered the harbour on Wednesday morning.

No vessels were at Singapore and Malacca, when the Morning Star passed.

Same day the following Ships left the harbour viz.

Ship Wellington, Captain G. Maxwell, for Java.

Do. Minerva, Captain R. G. Trill, for Rangoon.

On the following day, the ships Georgiana, Captain R. Babcock, and Diana, Captain S. Gautier, sailed for the West Coast.

FEBRUARY 19, 1823.

No Arrivals since our last.

The Ships Alexander and Morning Star, left the harbour on Sunday evening last; the former for the Eastward and the latter for Madras and Bengal.

SUICIDE—A most melancholy occurence took place in the harbour on Sunday morning on board the Ship Maitland. About 7 o'Clock, Mr. Arnes, the Chief Mate of that Ship, put to an end to his existence with a Pistol. The cause of this rash act is not ascertained; but it appears that he talked incoherently and seemed otherwise sad & restless on the preceeding evening, and during the night fired off a pistol through his Cabin Port. The following morning he called for the Third Mate and requested to be relieved from duty as he was then going to bed, and immediatly after the report of a pistol was heard in his Cabin, on opening which, he was found laying dead with his head most shockingly shattered. The pistol it appears was levelled a little above the temple & the whole of the right side of his skull was blown away and instant death consequently followed.

The deceased was generally much respected in the Service to which he belonged, as well as by those to whom he had been acquainted.

A Coroner' Inquest was held on the body and the verdict was Insanity.

FEBRUARY 22, 1823.

The Ship Maitland Captain W. Kinsey, left the harbour on the 19th for Rangoon.

FEBRUARY 26, 1823.

On Monday evening anchored in the harbour the Ship Hashmy, Captain J. J. Denham, from Singapore the 12th and Malacca the 17th Instant.

PASSENGERS:—Capt. M'Dohnell, and Mr. Watt.

Yesterday afternoon came to an anchor the Ship Ceres, Capt. H. B. Pridham, from Madras the 23d ultimo.

PASSENGERS:—Mr, and Mrs. Toosey, and Lieut Read, H. M. 41st Regiment.

We understand that Captain M'Donnell has brought from Siam a most valuable and rare collection of Curiosities; among which is a Band of Music containing every Instrument used by the people of that Country and presented to him by the young Prince Chow Fa, all of which with a small state Boat, 50 feet long, are now in the possession of Sir Stamford Raffles.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY [illegible] for th[illegible] JESUS, No. [illegible], Church Gate Street.
[illegible]LL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
[illegible]TORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
[illegible]ublication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of the Paper.)

Captain M'Donnell has also procured a number of sacred and other Siamese Books, which we trust may throw a light upon the history of a Nation so little known to Europeans, and we look forward with impatience to the period when Sir Stamford will gratify the Literary world with their traslation.

The Siamese, we understand from Captain M' Donnell, were erecting a 50 Gun Battery on the Shoal opposite to Pac-name, near the entrance of the River. This intelligence confirms the report brought by the Ketch Boa Fortuna a short time ago.

By private information received at Malacca through a Siamese Junk, we learn that Capt. Thissell, Commander of the Grab Brig Dadaloy has been scalped at Siam. We earnestly hope, however, that this report will prove to be without any foundation.

Madras Irish Relief Fund—We are happy to shew by the following, that the tide of benevolence has not yet run out.

Total on the 3d March, 1823 already published, 75 Guineas and Rupees 1, 07, 200 1 11	
A list from Mr. R. A. Maitland for Lieut. James Buchanan, ...	20 0 0
Additional List from Colonel Thos Boles, Commanding Secundrabad. Amount of the Profits upon two Theatrical Representations at that Station by the Amateurs of Secundrabad and of H. M 30th Regt for the benefit of the Suffering Poor in Ireland, ...	1555 13 8
Total on the 17th March, 1823 75 Guineas, and Rupees, ...	1,08. 775 15 7

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
CALCUTTA, MARCH 14TH, 1823.

BUY	PREMIUM.	SELL.
20 8	{ Remittable Loan..... .....} { 5 Per Cent Loan Certificates}	20 8

MONDAY MORNING,
MARCH 17, 1823

The following Circular was issued from the Bucksallon Saturday :—

Extracts from the Report of the Brig MacCauly, Captain Wm. Foster, from Muscat 28th January, and Point de Galle the 22d February

"On the 2d of March was boarded by H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, out 2 days from Trincomalie, in search of H. M. Ship *Lancaster*, which was supposed to be lost—Passed several vessels, but none spoken with.

"February 15th, picked up a Boat with 7 men, belonging to one of the Maldiva Islands, who were blown off by a squall and remained out 8 days; were intirely out of food and water, nearly famished; supplied them with provisions and water; shewed them the land at noon in Lat. 10° 28' Long 70° 3'."

Passenger from Muscat: Mrs. Smith.

On Saturday also was announced an extra Report, the arrival of the *Catherine*, Captain G. WALLACE, from the Mauritius 12th January, Ekapelly 6th March. The Extra Report has this remark :—

"The *Aracabesa* sailed from Mauritius same day for this Port, and *Juliana*, (Webster) about the same time from Bourbon for the Coast and Calcutta, left the *David Clarke*, (Falconer) at Ekapelly.

Felt a violent shock of an Earthquake in Lat. 00 32 S. Lon. 77 39 E.

From Mauritius.—Mrs. Scarvell and Child, Capt. Scarvell of the late Ship *Matilda*, and Mr. George Reed.

[*India Gaz. March* 17, 1823.

SUPREME COURT,
SATURDAY 15TH MARCH, 1823

Mr. Money (the Company's Standing Counsell) moved that the Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, which he held in his hand, be registered and published in the Supreme Court.—It was then handed in and registered in the usual manner.

We have fortunately procured a copy of this document which we now proceed to lay before our readers.

A Rule, Ordnance, and Regulation for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal made and framed by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

Whereas matters, tending to bring the Government of this country as by law established, into hatred and contempt and to disturb the peace, harmony and good order of Society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in newspapers and other papers published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by law the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William in Bengal, of Newspapers, and of all Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets and other printed books and papers, in any language or character published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures and proceedings of Government or any political event or transaction whatsoever.

1st, Be it therefore Ordained by the Authority of the Governor General in Council of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, at and within the said settlement or factory of Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, by and in virtue of, and under the authority of a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe," and by a certain other act of parliament, made and passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same,"— That fourteen days after the due Registry and Publication of this rule, ordinance, and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the Registry and Publication of the same, no person or persons shall within the said settlement of Fort William, print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any Newspaper or Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper whatsoever in any language or character whatsoever, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures and proceedings of Government, or any Political events or transactions whatsoever, without having obtained a licence for that purpose from the Governor General in Council, signed by the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such Chief Secretary.

2d, And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor General in Council for such licence as aforesaid, shall deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting and officiating as such, an affidavit, specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode, of all and every person or persons, who is, or are intended to be the printer, and printers, publisher and publishers, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in the said affidavit named, and of all the proprietors of the same, if the number of such proprietors, exclusive of the printers and publishers, does not exceed two, and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the proprietors resident within the Presidency of Fort William, or places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building, wherein any such News paper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed Book or paper.

3d. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken without any cost or charge by any Justice of the Peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

4th And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that where the Persons concerned as Printers and Publishers of any such News-paper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, as aforesaid, together with such number of Proprietors as are herein before required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the Affidavit hereby required, shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons, who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

5th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that an affidavit or affidavits of the like nature and import shall be made, signed, and delivered in like manner, as often as any of the Printers, Publishers or Proprietors, named in such affidavit, or affidavits, shall be changed or shall change their respective places of abode or their printing house, place, or office, and as often as the title of such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, shall be changed, and as often as the Governor General in Council shall deem it expedient to require the same, and that when such further and new affidavit as last aforesaid, shall be so required by the Governor General in Council, notice thereof, signed by the said Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such, shall be given to the persons named in the affidavit, to which the said notice relates as the printers, publishers, or proprietors, of the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper, in such affidavit named, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered, as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed; and in failure of making such affidavit, in the said several cases aforesaid required, that such Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet, or other printed book or paper, shall be deemed, and taken, to be printed and published without license.

6th. And be it further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that every license which shall and may be granted in manner and form aforesaid shall and may be resumed and recalled by the Governor General in Council, and from and immediately after notice in writing of such recal signed by the said Chief Secretary or other persons acting and officiating as such, shall have been given to the person or persons to whom the said licence or licences shall have been granted, such notice to be left at such place as is mentioned in the affidavit last delivered, as the place at which the Newspaper, Magazine, Register, Pamphlet or other printed book or paper to which such notice shall relate, is printed, the said licence or licences shall be considered null and void, and the Newspapers Magazines, Registers, Pamphlets, printed books, or papers to which such licence or licences relate, shall be taken and considered as printed and published without licence, and whenever any such licence as aforesaid shall be revoked and recalled, notice of such revocation and recall shall be forthwith given in the Government Gazette for the time being published in Calcutta.

7th. And be it further ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William, shall knowingly and willfully print or publish or cause to be printed or published or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof or as agent or servant of such proprietor, or otherwise sell, vend or deliver out, distribute or dispose of, or if any bookseller or proprietor, or keeper of any reading room, library, shop or place of public resort, shall knowingly and willfully receive, lend, give or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise to any person whatsoever, any such Newspaper, Magazine, Register or Pamphlet or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, such licence as is required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation not having been first obtained, or after such licence, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled as aforesaid, such person shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding Sicca Rupees Four Hundred.

8th. And be it Further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that all offences committed and all pecuniary Forfeitures and Penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their Summons or Warrant for bringing the Party or Parties complained of before them and upon his or their appearance or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, & to give judgement or sentence according as in & by virtue of this Rule, Ordinance, & Regulation is ordained & directed, & to award and issue out warrants under their hands & seals for the paying of such forfeitures & penalties as may be imposed upon the goods and chattels of the Offender, and to cause sale to be made of the goods and chattels if they shall not be redeemed, within six days, rendering to the party the overplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeiture or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof, and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices of the Peace & they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the common Goal of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding four months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied [illegible] said forfeitures when paid [illegible] from time to time paid into [illegible] United Company of Merchants [illegible] ing to the East Indies, [illegible] disposed of according to [illegible] of His Majesty's said [illegible] their General Quarter [illegible]

9th. Provided [illegible] ed by the author[illegible] this Ordinance, [illegible] be deemed or taken [illegible] printed Book or [illegible] Intelligence. Advertisements [illegible] Prices of commodities [illegible] other intelligence so [illegible]

J. ADAM,
EDWARD PAGET,
JOHN FENDALL,
JOHN H. HARRINGTON.

W. B. BAYLEY *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*
Read and Published
A. MACTIER, *Reg. Clerk.*
This 15th March, 1823.
A True Copy.
J. W. MOGG, *Register.*

[*Ben. Hur. March* 17.

CALCUTTA,—MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1823.

Mr. Fergusson applied to the Court on behalf of a person, who the learned Counsel said, was particularly interested in the matter, relative to the "Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation" of the Honorable the Governor General in Council, which had been registered in that Court on Saturday last, and as to the form and mode of proceeding to be adopted to set it aside.

Sir Francis Macnaghten observed that this was quite a novel application.

Mr. Fergusson agreed with his Lordship, but wished to know how he should act in such a case?

Sir Francis recommended that an application should be made to the Government to withdraw the Regulation in question, and if this should not be attended to, the Court would be ready to hear Counsel on this day fortnight, to allow the Advocate General to be in attendance.

[*Ben. Hur. March* 18.

MARCH 6, 1823.—*New Medical and Physical Society.*—A meeting of the members of the Medical profession in the King's and Company's Services was held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments in Chowringhee on the evening of Saturday last, for the purpose of instituting a medical association, which was accordingly established under the designation of "THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY," the object of which is to collect from all parts of India the theoretical and practical information on medical questions, and particularly on diseases incident to the climate. It is proposed that the transactions of the Society shall be published when the contributions are sufficiently numerous to form a volume. Doctor James Hare was elected President, Doctor Mellis, Vice-President, and Dr-Adam, Secretary. The quarterly subscription to be 12 rupees to members residing in Calcutta, and 12 rupees half-yearly to members in the interior.

We conceive that an institution of this kind, zealously supported, is calculated to be of great advantage in the prosecution of those scientific researches which tend to increase the boundaries of medical knowledge in a region generally so fatal to the European constitution. There must be unquestionably abundance of interesting and important facts in the possession of professional men scattered over India, which only require a suitable channel of communication to the public. It is therefore hoped that the establishment of this Society will have the effect of eliciting and concentrating a variety of curious and useful knowledge relative to the healing art in this country.

[*Govt. Gaz. March* 20, 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE TIMES, OCTOBER 22, 1822.

The *French* papers of Saturday are barren of intelligence. On the 18th, the King, so far from being ill, as has been confidently reported, was well enough to transact business with M. Villele, and afterwards to entertain at dinner the Duchess of Berri. The Vicar General of Poitiers has contradicted the report of General Berton having refused the aids of religion on the day of his execution: he states that he died as a Christian, and instead of treating the ecclesiastic with indifference, showed himself [illegible] their attentions. He adds that [illegible] ascending the scaffold, he became so pallid, that he could scarcely [illegible] These papers contain a report that [illegible] had completely routed the forces of Ba[illegible]les, who had taken refuge at Ax, in Fra[illegible] a very small number of officers of his staff. [illegible] pretend that this event is certain, but quote

Carascosa, War Minister at Neapolitan Revolution. Th- performance of *John Bull* by ny, has produced, as might be l for it, and the comedy has translated by a M. Chat an- *al des Debats* states, in a let- that a great number of per ave arrived at Verona. The of Calabria and the King of to be present at the Con-

rday.--5 per Cents. 93f : Neapolitan Stock, ne month, 25.35. ;

ake was distinctly stle, between one nesday last, accom- stant thunder. So e village were a wak- slumbers, and much alarmed by the circumstance of the chairs, tables, and other furniture in their houses being moved; and in one house the head of the clock-case was thrown down by the violence of the concussion.—*Durham Journal.*

TURKEY IN ASIA.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SYRIA.

We have received the following particulars of this dreadful calamity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 3.—Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities of the Ottoman Empire, has been visited by an earthquake, resembling those which laid waste Lisbon and Calabria in the last century. The first and most severe shock occurred on the 13th of August, about ten in the evening, and instantly buried thousands of the Inhabitants under the ruins of their elegant mansions of stone, some of which deserve the name of palaces. Several other shocks succeeded, and even on the 16th, shocks were still experienced, some of which were severe. Two thirds of the 40,000 houses of this populous city (containing 200,000 inhabitants) are in ruins, and along with them an immense quantity of valuable goods of all kinds from Persia and India have been destroyed. Tartars from Damascus report, that they saw the whole population of Aleppo encamped in the environs. They state that several other towns, particularly Antioch and Laodicea, have been destroyed by this earthquake. The Captain of a French ship has also reported, that two rocks at the time of the earthquake had arisen from the sea in the neighbourhood of Cyprus, which is almost under the same latitude as Aleppo. The great number of unburied bodies in this extremely hot period of the year, has produced pestiential effluvia, and obliged the unfortunate inhabitants to seek for refuge in some remote district.

We have already given many particulars of the late serious riot at Hertford, which to a large portion of our readers is the subject of peculiar interest. We have since met with an account of a rumpus at the same scene of disturbance from the pen of Professor CHRISTIAN, which will not fail to amuse the friends of that profound Gentleman, so we give it here, though out of place, together with some brief comments suggested by this curious production.

"Professor Christian, Chief Justice of Ely, and member of the Bridge-street association, has penned an admonitory epistle to the Mayor, Aldermen and Corporation of Hertford, on the occasion of a hideous riot that took place in that town some days back.

Whether we consider the character of the writer, or the importance of the matter under discussion, this letter is entitled to the most serious attention—its contents may be briefly comprised under the following heads:—The History of a Corporation Dinner, *ab ovo usque ad malum*, with the author's reflections thereon moral and political—Mr. Dignum singeth. The Professor departeth musing on the gratifications of a corporation dinner, & Lord Nelson. A scene of the most terrible kind—most brutal mob crying a cry never cried before—Pegasus in shafts, or a rear, the like of which was never seen before. Mr. Austin's shop—Lord Cranborne, red herrings, and potatoes—Charge to the Magistrates touching the House of Correction, County Gaol, Bail, crimes against the Constitution, Government, and other matters very necessary to be understood by County Justices.

With such a mass of matter, our readers will perceive that the Professor could scarcely attend to the epic rule to plunge in *medias res*, which he also probably felt disposed to disregard as adapted to fiction; he therefore adopts the historic form, and begins at the beginning. He commences not with the disorderly conduct of the wicked mob, but the orderly and peaceful assembly of magistrates and gentlemen, their drinking, and cheering, and returning thanks, and bowing after such a sort, that the youngest man then present will never it. The Corporation meal is indeed a sweet hat unanimity in purpose, which is ge- ed to prevail during the interesting ction—of that harmony of operation heart and hand is engaged in the same ce. The coming broil of the red her- not cast its shadow before it, and that but treacherous calm prevailed which, is so the forerunner of a storm.

such a p[illegible] mony and unison in the hearts, hands, voices of all present.

Throughout the whole kingdom there never existed a more profound calm from the turbulence of party politics; and every one present, I am sure, will think with me, that all the Noblemen, the Members for the county & town, and every one who had been so connected, were drank to and cheered, and they returned thanks with the sincerest personal attachment and marked friendship. This was the case with one and all

When the venerable High Steward left the Chair to return home, he was so heartily cheered, that it most manifestly affected him deeply, and he returned the compliment at the door in so elegant, dignified, and impressive a manner, that it will never be forgotten by the youngest person present. The rest of the Noblemen and men of rank, as they retired, were all saluted in the most respectful and affectionate manner.

The author *walketh* forth *by himself* musing on past festive gratifications and Lord Nelson.

I stayed after all these, till Mr. Dignum sang an excellent song, the chorus of which was—"England expects every man will do his duty." After this, I took leave of my neighbours at the table, and went down stairs by myself, musing upon the great gratifications of the day, and Lord Nelson's excellent and well-timed sentiment"

The scene suddenly shifts, and instead of hip—hip— hurrah, the Professor finds himself in the midst of a rampant rabble, roaring "red herrings!" "Shame, shame!" cries every honest and honorable man. "Red herrings, red herrings!" rejoin the mob, "actuated by wicked and illegal intentions." A horse partakes in the general phrenzy, and becomes as rampant as the rest of them, the Professor flies for shelter to Mr. Austin's shop —*Sic me servavit Apollo.*

"When, to my utter astonishment, I found myself inclosed in a most brutal mob, and had very nearly been crushed by a horse, which reared higher than I had ever seen a horse do before in shafts, it came down to the ground again so near my feet, that I rushed through the crowd with all the haste and strength I could, to the side of the street under the Bank, from which place I made the best of the way I could to Mr. Austin's shop door. All the way I went, there were honest & honourable people out of the current of the mob, crying—"Shame, shame! It was a disgrace to the town of Hertford!" It certainly will be an eternal disgrace to the town of Hertford, unless it be removed by bringing the authors of, and actors in, this infamous proceeding to the punishmen they deserve. I inquired what was the object of this riotous assembly, when I was told it was a mob assembled to insult Lord Cranborne. They were running back and forward, roaring out "red herrings!"

The history goes back—the virtues of red herrings and potatoes, and Lord Cranborne, all of them and each of them, are declared universal favourities with the rich and poor. The author here, with wonderful art, makes his Lorship recommend the red herrings and potatoes, while they on their part reciprocate and furnish "a proof of his good understanding and disposition."

I have heard that at Hatfield Lord Cranborne had procured a quantity of red herrings for the poor—*a proof of his good understanding and disposition.* "Man cannot live by bread alone." Red herrings and potatoes are a universally favourite dish, both with the rich and the poor. Every one who has seen Lord Cranborne only at public meetings (and his familiar friends join in the strongest confirmations) must admit, that a more generous cheerful, and affable young Nobleman does not exist—one whose disposition and manners are more calculated to conciliate friends, and less likely to excite irritation and enmity amongst his equals or inferiors in rank.

The case of red herrings foreseen by our ancestors legally stated—the enormity of the offence set forth—the offenders *may* be bailed—evidence to be collected—commit all you can—the Attorney-General to prosecute at the public expence:—

This was the first English mob I have ever seen or heard, either in London or in the country. I have seen great crowds of men, but have never seen before a number of Englishmen actuated by a base, wicked, and illegal intention.

The rioters were between two and three hundred. They appeared to me to be all full-grown men. I did not observe any boys. Many of the ringleaders must be immediately apprehended; rewards ought to be offered for the discovery of those who were not known from the darkness of the night, though it was a bright moon-light night. This is a fit case for the county Magistrates to act in. This case proves the wisdom of our ancient Constitution: our ancestors foresaw that there might be cases in which it would be fit, that the Magistrates of the county should protect inferior jurisdiction. The offenders may be committed either to the County Gaol or to the House of Correction. It is the practice throughout the kingdom, which is agreeable to law, to send all who are to be tried at the next Sessions to the House of Correction, and those who are to be tried by a Judge at the Assizes to the County Gaol. The law of hard labour is common to both, though the preparation for it has yet unfortunately been made only in Houses of Correction. But that a Member of the House of Commons cannot come to dine with his constituents at no annual dinner, and return home without danger of his life, is a great crime against the Constitution and Government of England; and I do not doubt but the Attorney General will think it a case peculiarly fit to be prosecuted at the public expence. You, Mr. Mayor, and the Aldermen of the Corporation, have only at present to collect

[illegible] justice, and I [illegible] a passport to another country.

I was extremely sorry that I was advised by medical gentlemen to set off on Tuesday morning to the sea side with an invalid family, or you would have had my zealous endeavours to bring such a number of delinquents to a just punishment. The last sentiment I heard in Hertford was—'England expects that every man will do his duty,' and I trust we shall all have courage to do it both in peace and war, and that, in the words of an excellent oath," without favour or affection, prejudice or malice."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and obliged servant,
ED. CHRISTIAN

The Professor, it will be observed, gives instructions for punishing the red-herring faction, much in the same manner that the great Mrs. Glass, of culinary fame, does dressing a fish—first catch it, says she, and then proceeds to point out the various methods of dealing with it, how it may be stewed or broiled, and so forth. In like manner the Chief Justice of Ely shews the divers modes of giving a legal dressing to the anti-herringites.

There is a class of men who, in their measureless content, when they have dined well themselves, think that all goes well with the rest of the world; when surfeited with food, their imagination cannot comprehend the ideas of hunger, except as a great good, and when feeling the qualms of indigestion, they see in abstinence the happiness of the poor. Mr. Christian is possibly one of this order, and when carrying himself a way from a feast, gorged with luxuries, he was probably much scandalized by the epicurism of persons crying down red-herrings and potatoes; a very excellent dish, as he observes, and one which his soul loveth. We would only, however, ask the Professor one question, and that is, whether, after having regaled himself on this dainty, he has recourse to his cellar or the pump—whether he quenches his thirst with the juice of the grape, or a draught of fair water? —Let Mr. Christian eat his favourite dish with the poor, and drink with them too, and he may chance to find it a most inconvenient provocative; and not altogether adapted to keep up the prtly peroportions of corporation rotundity.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH PITT CLUB.

The Anniversary dinner in commemoration of that enlightened statesman and true patriot, the late Right Honorable William Pitt, was held at the Assembly Rooms, in Norwich, on Thursday the 17th October.—The great room was completely filled. About five o'clock, the company, consisting of 203 persons, sat down to dinner, Edmund Wodehouse, Esq. M. P. was in the chair; supported on his right by the Right Hon. Lord Bayning, and on his left by the Hon. and Rev. J. Nevill. R. Hawkes, Esq. Mayor of Norwich, presided at the right hand table, and the Hon. J. Wodehouse at the left. A. A. H. Beckwich, Esq. acted as Vice-President at the centre table.

After dinner, grace having been said by the Rev. Archdeacon Oldershaw, the Chairman gave.

"The King," which was received with loud plandits, and followed by the national anthem of "God save the King," sung by Mr. Smith, and chorussed by the whole company, up-standing.

The next toasts were—

"The House of Brunswick,"

"The Duke of York and the Army,"

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy,"

drank with the usual compliment of three times three cheers, and the band, to the one last mentioned, by the President's desire, played the patriotic air of "Britons strike home."

The Honorable President then said, that having paid those marks of respect which were due to his Majesty and the Royal Family, it now became his duty, holding as he had the honour to do, the situation of their Chairman, to propose a toast directly referring to the immediate cause of their assembling. He meant "the cherished Memory of Mr. Pitt." "In submitting this toast to your attention, Gentlemen, (continued Mr. Wodehouse), I am sure you will agree with me that there is nothing so rare in this world as the qualifications for political favor, and that nothing is more essential to the correct formation of public principles and attachments, than that one should become thoroughly acquainted with the moral and political qualities which distinguished the individual so selected; that a fair estimate should be taken of the circumstances under which that individual acts who has the direction of nation affairs, & a candid reference made to the exigency of the times in which his services are employed. Gentlemen, I esteem it to be a peculiar excellence in the character of Mr. Pitt, the expression of which no lapse of time can weaken or destroy, that having, as he had, a fearful alternative presented to him, he embraced the right cause; he presumed not upon the duration of the struggle, but he relied on the people whom he served, the tide of whose opinion went with him, that they would support him steadily to the end. The fact that this manifestation of the public confidence was repaid by him with a degree of energetic ability scarcely ever excelled, and with an integrity and a disinterestedness never surpassed, every day's experience—every hour's reflection, serves but the more completely to confirm. If such, then, is our persuasion, it seems to me that it would exceed in point of ingratitude every thing that we have ever read of in ancient times, and exceed even the vacillation of these our modern days, could we withhold for one single instant the tribute of respect where it is so justly due—and, whilst pledging one to enter upon a laboured panegyric of the political life of Mr. Pitt: equally inapp- would it be for me to allude to any part part of his political career. But I would his character as it was, in the gross. I wou submit it to the test of a fair retrospect of the times in which he lived, and of the difficulties with which he had to contend. And that, Gentlemen, in my opinion, is the way justly to estimate the claim which the memory of the Illustrious Statesman has to be cherished in our grateful recollections."—"The cherished and Immortal Memory drunk of William Pitt" was then drunk.

Song—"The Pilot that weather'd the storm."

In giving the "Health of the Duke of Wellington," the worthy Chairman said—"I trust, Gentlemen, that we shall never meet, on similar commemorations to the present, without cordially drinking the health of a man to whom this country and the world at large are so much indebted. —(Applause.)—But at this identical point of time such a compliment is particularly appropriate, to be paid him as the successor of an unfortunate and justly lamented Nobleman, in the highly important capacity of Great Britain's Representative at the assembled Congress.

The merits of the Duke of Wellington must remain high in the estimation of every Englishman who has a heart to love his country and be proud of her renown. And while we reflect on the glory of his exploits, our minds are inspired with still livelier interest in the issue of his appointment to those high diplomatic functions which he is now exercising for the security of that peace which we owe to the valour of his arms. (Loud and prolonged plaudits.)

A song followed.

Lord Bayning rose and proposed a toast for which he anticipated a most favourable reception; observing, that he should make no further remark than that the approbation of the company would be its worthiest comment, his Lordship gave "Lord Wodehouse and the House of Kimberley." It excited a succession of the loudest acclamations, which lasted some minutes. After which,

The Honourable Colonel Wodehouse rose and begged leave to return his sincere and respectful thanks for the very flattering manner in which the Meeting had complimented Lord Wodehouse by drinking his health; such flattering marks of attention from a body of friends, the Colonel added, were always most sensibly felt by his Noble father; but they were peculiarly so on an occasion like that which had been the means of assembling the present company together "Gentlemen," said the Honorable Colonel, "I cordially congratulate you on the appearance of our present meeting. But it would indeed have excited my surprise and mortification, if on any occasion when the principles of Mr. Pitt were to be commemorated, we did not meet at least as strong as we now do in numbers and respectability. Too good reason have I to give credit to the steady feelings of the sound and loyal part of the county not to be fully assured of this result; but I am equally well aware that the kindness which my family have always experienced from you and so large a portion of all that is good and respectable in Norfolk and Norwich, is mainly and primarily to be ascribed to the support which we deemed it our duty to give to Mr. Pitt and the principles of his administration. And here, Gentlemen, I cannot avoid adverting to a question so much agitated as that of Parliamentary Reform. I know that it has often been charged upon Mr. Pitt that he was once friendly to that measure. He did indeed at one time advocate an alteration in the present system of representation. He was of opinion that the number of representatives for counties ought to be increased and those for boroughs to be diminished. But, Gentlemen, whatever, might be the bias of that illustrious Statesman's opinion in favour of moderate Reform, he never can be said to have given the least encouragement to the proposed system of Radical Reform. On the contrary, we know that his political life exhibited one continued series of opposition to the dangerous projects of revolutionary innovators, & of resistance to their attempts. And but for that noble resistance our Constitution would have been undermined and subverted. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to notice the meetings lately held with the professed object of taking into consideration the distressed state of agriculture. He adverted to the numerous assemblages of the farming interest, by which these invitations to discussion has been complied with, expecting to find the principal, if not the sole subject of debate would be their own peculiar difficulties, and the means of relieving them. What then had been their disappointment, when the theme which came most home to them was scarcely touched upon at all; when they heard much of "Parliamentary Reform," much of "the Manchester Massacre," and "the Murdered Queen;" but while such hacknied topics, and a hundred times contracted misrepresentations were rung in the ears of the farmer, his distresses were neglected, or artfully made subservient to factious purposes. He valued the constitutional right of the subject to petition as highly as any man, though he did not talk so much about it as the Whigs or Radicals. He denied, however, that the real political opinion of the county was to be ascer-

…by the election of his son, relative now in the chair, after a contest, not of a severe kind, for their Representative had been returned by an overwhelming majority—(Loud applause.) This at once completely proved how fallacious were the inferences drawn from the acclamations and resolutions at County Meetings; it incontestably shewed that a poll of the county was the only decisive mode of ascertaining the real state of public opinion; and he trusted, whatever the discontented Whigs and factious Radicals might wish and assert, that the memory of Mr. Pitt would ever be revered by a majority of the county of Norfolk, as that of a Statesman who saved the country from anarchical revolution, and whose principles persevered in, eventually led to the overthrow of the most formidable tyranny that ever oppressed a civilised world.—(Long continued applause.)

Mr. Marsham Elwin then rose to propose the health of "his Majesty's Ministers." He observed, that he felt a difficulty in the task which had devolved to him—a difficulty, however, in no degree arising from the names of any of those distinguished individuals referred to in the toast; of their just claim to this manifestation of respect he was far from entertaining the least doubt; he only doubted his own competency to do justice to that claim; but he had the satisfaction of reflecting that the present Ministers had been in the service of the State sufficiently long to enable those, whom he then had the honor of addressing, to judge of their merits. Those who at present held the reins of Government were not new men; but had conducted the public affairs during a period of years the most eventful and important that ever were recorded in any age or nation. Under their system of administration, the country, though it had not yet emerged from all its difficulties, he trusted he might say had been rescued from all its dangers.—(Applause.)—In estimating the character of an Administration it was necessary to look to general results. And if in times of difficulty the councils of a state had been only such as to keep it on a level in point of security & consequence with the position of neighbouring States, the men from whom those councils emanated were surely entitled to a large share of public gratitude. If then we proceeded to judge the Ministers of Great Britain by those criteria which all judicious historians have pointed out as the indications of a wise & efficient Government, the individuals now at the helm were, he considered, as fully deserving the gratitude of Englishmen as any Administration to whose acts reference could possibly be made. If since the period from which the principles of Mr. Pitt have prevailed in the Councils of Great Britain, it should be found (as it would be found) that the country had risen in the scale of nations; that it had advanced in civilization; that it had increased in wealth and resources; that new springs had been given to its manufactures, trade, and commerce, which made them flourish beyond all former precedent—that in arts and in arms the character of the country had been elevated to a pitch which rendered it the wonder and admiration of the world—that, whatever may be affirmed respecting those occasional measures of domestic policy which some have designated as infringements upon liberty, the real principles of our Constitution and the free spirit of the people was never more closely adhered to or more respected than since the epoch of Mr. Pitt's coming into office: if, in a fair and dispassionate review of the events of the last forty years it should be found, as he was confident would be the case, that the general interests of the country, far from suffering, had flourished in the hands of Mr. Pitt, and in those of the successors to his principles and power, the very fact of so great and rapid an extension of our advantages, moral, civil, and political, was demonstrative of the pure and liberal principles on which the Government was conducted. For had the Administration of the country been justly chargeable with corruption or imbecility, it could not so long have stood in the face of a high spirited, free, and enlightened people. With this impression I submit the toast, not doubting but that you will do justice to their real merits, and give them your support as long as the general tenour of their conduct shall deserve it, whatever may be the difficulties with which they are surrounded—(Great applause.)—Mr. Elwin then gave, "His Majesty's Ministers, and may they ever be guided by the principles of Pitt."—Three times three.

The Mayor of Norwich, (R. Hawkes, Esq.) then rose and proposed "the health of our Worthy President, Mr. Edmund Wodehouse." It were needless to observe that this toast was drank with the warmest enthusiasm and that the plaudits which ensued were as spirited as they were abundantly reiterated from all quarters of the room.

Mr. Wodehouse then rose and addressed the company nearly as follows:—"I rise Gentlemen, to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honour that you have just conferred upon me; and I trust I shall not misinterpret your intention if I apply this cordial expression of your friendship, not so much to the situation which I this day hold, but rather to the station of public responsibility in which by your favour I have been placed. To have ever been thought worthy of your confidence will ever remain the source of the proudest recollections; and often as I have before had occasion to express to you my gratitude for your support, I can with truth assure …and untired by time. (Great …) Gentlemen, it has been my lot to sit in Parliament in a time of the greatest difficulty and distress—distress which I can never for one moment shut out from my mind. Still, Gentlemen, let me declare to you, that was our political connection at this instant to cease, lamenting as I must do not merely the feebleness of him in whom you have placed your trust, but lamenting still more the singular character of the times in which it has been reposed, and cherishing, as I must, the warmest attachment to the county, an attachment planted by my birth, and which has been so far strengthened by my political situation, that it can cease only with my life; yet I can, with perfect ease, declare, that I look back on the part which I have conceived it to be my duty to act, and say at once, that I am free from every feeling of remorse. As to the present state of the country, it is my misfortune to differ with men whose judgments I most highly value, and from whom I never do differ in Parliament without sentiments of serious regret. Still, Gentlemen, in justice to my own opinions, or rather let me say, in justice to that station in which you have placed me, I never can believe that our present case is such as to justify men in siting quietly upon their chairs, and saying, things will come right. If this is supposed to apply to Government, I acknowledge it, and use the term not merely as applicable to the Executive alone, but using it, in its most extended sense, as including both Houses of Parliament; and let, me add, that I cannot conceive this expression to be altogether irrevalent upon the present occasion, because I never can bring myself to think otherwise, than, that looking to the memory of him we this day celebrate, had that great man's life been spared to the termination of the contest in which we had been engaged, that when constantly bearing in mind the imperious necessity of the measures which he had originally adopted, the imperious necessity also of their continuance, and the entire revolution in the value of every thing which must of necessity also have resulted from them; that he who never for one moment sought to uphold one interest to the injury of another, but regarding all as essentially necessary to the stability of the Monarchy under which we live, would have formed a juster estimate of the state of difficulty into which that portion of the community, the landed interest, which perhaps may not be improperly called the settled inheritance of the country, would of necessity also be reduced, and in some way or other would have obtained for us a more equitable adjustment. In this opinion I may perhaps be mistaken, and I may be led in the course of my public life into various other errors. Of one thing, however, you may be assured, that it is my constant study to form a just estimation of the value of those friends by whom I have been supported.—(Loud and prolonged Applause.)

Col. Woodhouse begged to propose the health of "Lady Suffield, of Bickling," which was drank with marked respect.

"The Mayor, and prosperity to the City of Norwich."

"The Mayor, with Prosperity to the Town and Borough of Great Yarmouth."

"His Majesty's Lieutenant of Norfolk."

"The Magistrates of the County of Norfolk."

"Lord Bayning and the Stewards of the day."

By the President—"The British Constitution, as by ancient laws established and modern laws defended."

"The memory of Lord Nelson."

"The Mayor and Members of the Castle Corporation."

Mr. Beckwith returned thanks.

"The President and Members of the King and Constitution Club."

"The Land we live in, and the Hearts of Oak that guard it."

About ten o'clock the President left the chair, but the convivial pleasures of the occasion were prolonged by "the choice spirits" of the company, who retired at a late hour, highly gratified as well as the rest, with the tone of sentiment which pervaded the proceedings of this celebration.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—Oct. 21, 1822.

The Lisbon Papers received on Saturday, and from which copious translations are inserted in our columns, will be read with a lively interest. They contain the particulars of one of the most solemn and august ceremonies a nation can witness; one that gives the Portuguese a code of laws, framed by their own Representatives, and sanctioned by their King, and likely to become the source of incalculable benefits to the nation. No Government in Europe presents at this moment such a spectacle of perfect agreement between the Executive and Legislative Powers; and no Monarch has consulted the welfare and happiness of his subjects, and his own honor, more than the King of Portugal. He has (wonderful in these days of Monarchical perjury!) scrupulously kept his oath; he has honestly co-operated in the attempt to regenerate his degraded kingdom, and he already enjoys the benedictions of a grateful people, the noblest reward of a Sovereign. The frank, spontaneous, and sincere manner in which he declared his voluntary adhesion to the new code, and his firm and unshaken determination to maintain it, are the best pledges for the future; and at the same time, present an im… …followed the Portuguese Cortes through their long and laborious task in framing a code of laws suited to the age in which we live, and at the same time, not too much at variance with their ancient institutions and habits, must acknowledge, no body of assembled representatives ever acted with greater diligence, perseverance, and sincere desire to benefit their constituents, than the Portuguese Cortes have displayed on the present occasion. Nothing has been done precipitately; every important topic has been examined, discussed in suitable commitees; reports on all dubious questions have been obtained; juris-consults of the highest eminence, both national and foreign, have been consulted, and, in short, nothing has been omitted, that could in any way insure success. They, no doubt, had the Spanish Constitution, before them as a model, yet every article of the Portuguese code has been discussed and sifted, as if no such model existed, and it will be found on examination that most of the errors of their neighbours have been carefully avoided.

The Cortes have at length finished their great work, and we confidently indulge the hope, that the day will never come when the doctrines contained in this new code, and the solemn guarantees given on the occasion by the King, shall raise a blush on the countenance of any Portuguese, or the glorious revolution of Oporto to reproach him with degeneracy from the principles of the present political benefactors of his country. All the Members have laboured with unceasing assiduity; several, no doubt, stand preeminent for their talents and civic virtues; but in a grand work in which all have cordially assisted and concurred---all have equally signed and sanctioned, it would be envious to mention any Member in particular.

No one who remembers what Portugal was, even two years ago, can contemplate the scene which took place in Lisbon on the 1st instant, without mingled emotions of exulting pride and delight. Whoever contemplates such a scene, must necessarily be inspired with the most profound respect and veneration for those daring men who first planned and effected the Revolution, and then, by their perseverance and labour, crowned the glorious work by giving to their fellow contrymen a Constitution, congenial to their wants and wishes, and at the same time acceptable to their Monarch. This is a scene, Europe at this moment contemplates with admiration; and though in the angry and unguarded moments of irritated feeling, different sentiments have been hastily expressed in some of the State Papers, to which the present contest in the Brazils has given rise, this is a spectacle which every Brazilian must also look upon with pride. To suppose the contrary were to insult their good sense, and belie the very principles they themselves put forth to the world—The Brazilians have rights which no liberal Portuguese can dispute, and those can certainly be proclaimed and maintained, without offering insult to the regenerators of the parent state, whose merits were indeed acknowledged from one extreme to the other of the Brazils, when the revolution in Portugal took place, and the Brazilian Deputies were elected to the General Cortes. The regenerators of Portugal, and the framers of the new Constitution, enjoy a happiness that rarely falls to the lot of the great political benefactors of the human race. Their lives have usually been embittered by envy and persecution; and they have been compelled to look to posterity for the just appreciation of their labours. The Liberals of Portugal, however, already see their labours rewarded by the gratitude of their own contrymen, and the approbation of every sincerely liberal and enlightened man in Europe; and this feeling will equally extend to those portions of the New World where the establishment of free principles and free institutions has expanded and ennobled the human mind. To their honour, and that of their country, be it said, that the real friends of freedom in every clime unite in a sentiment of gratitude posterity will approve; for certainly more ardent and sincere lovers of their country could not be named than those who have signed the Political Constitution of the Portuguese Monarchy, some of whom were among those heroes who raised the standard of revolt in Oporto

Having paid this just tribute to the regenerators of Portugal, we are forced to turn to that part of the intelligence from Lisbon, which is of a more unpleasant nature. If we have censured the angry invectives against the benefactors of Portugal, in the late State Papers of Brazil, we are not blind to the dangerous irritation displayed by the influential men in Lisbon. They are allowing themselves, in the heat of passion, to embark the nation in an enterprise beyond its strength, to say nothing of its want of wisdom in other respects. One false step leads to others; which it may be difficult to retrace, and the prosperity of Portugal, of which there appears now so favourable a prospect, may thus be destroyed, and its very liberty endangered, by the enterprise on which we are afraid it is determined to enter.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED LISBON, OCT. 5.

The first of the present month of October is a day that will hold a distinguished place in the annals of Portuguese History. Our worthy King went on that day to the Congress to take his oath to the Constitution the Cortes have just concluded, after unwearied zeal and exertions. Never did the Portuguese exhibit themselves to the world in so interesting a point of view as …elected freely by the… …rounded by every thing … …kingdom possesses, taking … …hands of the President … …Constitution from which … …pected, called forth tears … …holder. This is a day … …yet it was not the solemn … …performed, so much … …did it, that inspired … …and veneration for … …on his countenance … …proud, of having … …past wounds of … …future felicity … …the sceptre … …the present … …his former … …all the crimes …

So much … …with these … …tle or no oth… …ed here from … …from Bahia to the 9th, from … …30th. Among the first we have received … …Prince Regent's Manifesto, addressed to the Brazilians, filled with unjust reproaches, … …which by Portugal can be considered in no other point of view than a positive and formal declaration of war, since the general tenor seems to indicate that it is the Prince's wish also to deprive Portugal of the effects of her regeneration and restore despotism. The sentiments it contains on Portuguese affairs appear dictated by one of the Holy Alliance in Europe, and it is strongly suspected these sentiments have been wafted over to the Brazils from Austria. The Government here has said nothing on the subject yet; but it is thought that they must now adopt the most decisive measures.

The expedition which left this place for Bahia in last June had arrived there, almost at the time when that which left Rio in July made its appearance. No fighting took place, and the Brazil squadron left on the coast one of its vessels, called the Reyno Unido, and the rest went to Pernambuco, where they landed some arms and about 200 men, and then returned to Rio. The accounts received at Rio from St. Paul's speak of some disagreements which have taken place there to settle which it would seem the Prince has gone there in person. Five of the Brazilian Deputies, who refused to sign the Constitution, go in this packet to England.

Island of Ascension.—It is known, that upon the evacuation of the Island of St. Helena, by the King's Troops, a detachment of the Royal Marine Forces, under Major John Campbell, was sent out to take possession of, and garison the almost barren Island of Ascension. The following extract from a Letter, with which we have been favoured, will therefore be read with interest, as it describes the present state of the Island, and its well-appointed small bands of protectors.

Ascension, July 6, 1822.—"When we arrived from England we found every thing in such … horrid state, that made us quite unhappy; but … Admiral Lambert having very considerately complied with all our requests, in supplying us … Drays, Mules, Harness, Wood, Lime, … Tar, &c. we now go on extremely well. … respect to military duty we have, and are … only to perform, very little, being obliged to keep … all the artificers constantly at work at their own … departments. Then the getting down of the water … from the spring nearly five miles off, and collecting and carrying thistles and grass for the mules, upwards of three miles over the rocks and stones, on men's shoulders, require the sevices of a serjeant and six privates. The gardens are up near the top of the highest mountain on the Island, and to cultivate them, and to look after the Pumpkin Vines, require three more. Then we have a boat's crew, a cook, and servants: so that mounting guard is almost out of the question. The gardens are by no means productive; the most essential roots, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. do not return above one seed, and that of a bad quality. Beans, peas, cabbage, and other greens, no better; in fact, French beans, and small sallads, are the only vegetables that do tolerably well, with the exception of pumpkins, of which we have a great abundance. We have plenty of wild Goats in the Island, but the parts they inhabit are so rocky and in such deep ravines, that it is extremely difficult to get near them—Guinea fowls we have in plenty; but they are equally difficult to be got at; as are the wild Buppocks, which we much wish to be rid off, as they get among the pumpkins, and do us great mischief. We have attempted to hunt them, but have only killed two; although they may be struck with a ball or two, they do not fall. The climate is so hot, it is not possible for our men to follow them, and were they to kill them, they would become putrid in a few hours. Turtle we have had ever since Christmas until now; they begin to disappear, and we shall see them no more before the middle of December. St. Helena being open, but few ships touch here; not … Indiaman; a few Free Traders—… and London ships, which give us … gar, and rice, in exchange for … have also givin us articles for the … as spars, rope, and canvas, which … useful.—The Americans, French … Dutch Vessels, behave uncommonly … We are very well supplied with fish, periodically … that is, we sometimes have them every … for a week, and then we do not see them … ten days or a fortnight. They are …

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Telegraph.

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nication to the Admiralty, on the subject of
he letter you published from Ascension, that, by
he extensive circulation of your paper amongst
naritime persons, the mode of procuring a prime
ry necessary in such situations may be generale
ly known. To which was added a proposal—
should the Lords of the Admiralty think pro
per, to effectually prevent Dry Rot, which, as is
justly observed in your paper of December, 1819,"
"*continues to be the destruction and the reproach*
of our Navy."

FACT.

JULY 23, 1822.

SIR,

Having seen in the Portsmouth Paper (The Hamp-shire Telegraph) of yesterday, a letter from Ascension, stating that the party stationed at that Island procure fresh water from a spring nearly five miles off, and which is conveyed that distance over rocks and stones, on men's shoulders,—I deem it my duty to state, for the information of the "Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral," that nature furnishes them and others on that island with good fresh water on a sandy beach by *percolation*, which proceeds like the water spout and clouds, not only separates the saline particles from sea water, but invests the fluid of the bitter disagreeable taste, so as to render it more pure and free from it, than the river water; in corroboration of which, I completed the ship under my command with water at Bombay, on the Malabar coast, when on my way from Bombay to China by the Eastern passage; and on my return to England by the Pacific, I watered by the same means in the Straits of Sunda, where the fresh water flows [illegible] of such water it may suffice to state, that I was 13½ months actually at sea, out of 15, and lost only one man, who was not in good health, at coming on board. By this process of nature, the roots of the most valuable species of palm are enabled to extract fresh water from the sea for their support; indeed, the cocoanuts produced on low sandy islands ever-flowed by the tide are the best. And as these valuable trees are applied to so many useful purposes in the East, they might, with the melory tree (which is superior to the Bread fruit,) be easily cultivated at Ascension should the Lords Commissioner of the Admiralty think it expedient.

From the ravages made by *Dry Rot* requiring 96 ships to be built to replace those that prematurely decay, and from being informed that the infection has spread to the Minden and other ships, constructed of Malaber teak, in consequence of the plan suggested by me in February, 1797, and which I had the honour to present, and it was approved by Earl Vincen in August, 1810, "O the advantages would result to Great Britain by building a ship of the line and frigate annually at Bombay," I avail myself of this opportunity to enclose the copy of a proposed Petition to the House of Commons, requesting to be informed if the Lords Commissioners have any objection to its being presented, although it may be too late in the present Session to accomplish the object, which might be *at once granted*, should their Lordships think proper.

W. LAYMAN.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.—A letter from Paris, of the 16th inst. says—"Mr de Peyronnet, who has acted during some time past for the Minister of the Interior, has given orders to Sir R. Wilson to leave the French capital in 24 hours, and the French territory as quickly as he can travel. Sir Robert was yesterday called to the Police Office, and informed of this order. He of course could not resist, and did not argue. He only begged that he might be allowed to remain in Paris till Thursday morning, instead of Wednesday night, as Lady Wilson was in such a poor state of health, that travelling by night might seriously injure her. The Director of Police could not comply with the request, nor in fact grant any indulgence; but offered to state the matter to Mr. de Peyronnet, and to send Sir Robert his answer. Sir Robert immediately proceeded to Sir C. Stuart, and requested him to ask the French Government the cause of such an extraordinary measure. He assured the Ambassador upon his honour, that he neither had said nor done any thing while in Paris, to warrant what he must call such an insult. As the enemies of the gallant General may endeavour to connect this order to depart from France with the arrest of Mr. Bowring, and the seizure of his papers, the writer of this letter is requested to state, that Sir Robert had not given to Mr. Bowring any letter, paper, note, or document whatever—that whatever may be the cause of Mr. Bowring's arrest, Sir Robert cannot be implicated in it—that his object in coming to Paris had nothing connected with French politics—and while here, he did any thing that could give [illegible] of offence to the French Go[illegible]s, warrant such a proceeding as [illegible]d against him."

[illegible]p of the new Spanish Loan was brought [illegible] yesterday (Saturday) morning, [illegible]. [illegible] Stock, by the Chief of the Admiralty.

afterwards to 3½ and 9, [illegible] sion, almost as sudden took place, but the premium of 6 per cent. was fully maintained at the close of the business. The terms of this loan are a deposit of 20 per cent. and the remainder in December next. The bonds will be in the same form as the loan of 1821, one object of which was to assimilate the whole foreign debt to one description of security—that of inscriptions in the great book of Spain. The dividends will be payable in London in sterling money. For the Paris market, between which and that of London the present loan has been principally divided, bonds are prepared, the dividends on which are payable in the current money of France, as in the former instance. It is remarkable, that the Paris capitalists, who then did not take more than the 20th part of the loan, have now shaved full one half among them—such is the rising estimation in that capital of the Spanish securities. The circumstance, which was known, has materially contributed to increase the demand for the scrip here.—*Englishman.*

A letter arrived by express from Poictiers informs us that General Berton suffered the execution of his sentence on Saturday the 5th, at eleven o'clock before noon. He displayed great calmness to the last moment. Sauge and Joglin have been sent under a strong escort to Thouars, where their sentence is to be executed. Dr Caffe put himself to death some hours before the time fixed for his execution, by means of a sharp instrument, which his friends conveyed to him. He wounded himself deeply in the groin, cutting through the crural artery. After losing a great deal of blood, he expired, and thus escaped the scaffold. It must be remarked that Caffe gave himself the wound in the presence of two gendarmes, who guarded him, and hid him in sight. To-morrow we shall receive more circumstantial details.—*Pilote.*

PIRACY.

The following is a correct statement of the plunder of the ship Edward, Prothero, of Bristol on Monday, at 10 A. M., 19th August 1822, opposite Saddle Hills, off the coast of Cuba:—

As the Edward, Prothero, was standing in towards shore, a schooner hove in sight, bearing to the westward, which had at first sight the appearance of a drogher, with a boat towing at her stern. When we tacked ship, the schooner was within musket shot, fired three muskets, and ordered us to lay to (at which time several brigs and ships were in sight), and send our boat on board; but finding our boat at stern, to cause detention they immediately hoisted their boat out, and came along side, with ten men, who had the appearance of savages, armed with drawn swords, knives, & pistols. After boarding, they drove the ship's company down the fore hatchway, where some kept guard, and the rest came on the quarter deck, and surrounded the Captain and Messrs Fedder and Smart (passengers). The Captain they threatened with death, drawing a knife across his throat several times, and told him the rope was ready on board the schooner for hanging him, if he did not immediately deliver up his property and all the money he had on board. The ship's manifest, papers, and parcels, they tore to pieces and strewed about the deck; they took all the Captain's money, plate, two gold watches, one silver ditto, chronometers, sextant, charts, writing desk, with its contents; they then proceeded to Messrs, Fedder and Smart, who delivered up all their property; but entertaining suspicion of Mr. Smart's having money concealed below, they cruelly beat him with a naked sword, and threatened his life, by pointing the sword to his breast, during which time another boat came alongside, full of armed men. They then ordered the ship's company up from below, and desired the Captain to follow their schooner in towards the shore, and get the anchor ready. In the act of the sailors getting the cable from below, they most cruelly beat and cut them; they ran the ship on a reef as the crew were in the act of cutting the anchor from her bows; they then ordered our hatches to be taken off, and all the coffee to be hoisted on deck, from whence it was loaded into a boat they had previously brought alongside. They then ordered the ship's company to unbend the fore and main top gallant sails and flying jib, and took several sails from the sail-room, ship's colours, and the awning from the quarter deck; they even ordered the boom and irons from aloft, with a quantity of running rigging, blocks, &c. likewise water, beef, bread, peas, flour, candles, paint, oil, and two compasses, plundered the cabin of all the stores, breaking and destroying every thing. They even took the whole of the Captain's wearing apparel, beds and bed linen, not leaving him a change; likewise Messrs. Fedder & Smart they served in the same manner; not even the sailors were exempt. The steward, being a black man, was served in a most shocking manner, being cut and stabbed in several parts of the body. They ransacked the ship fore and aft, and took the live stock, wines, liquor, and destroyed all the medicine, and were on the eve of commencing other atrocities, when, hailed from the schooner to board a brig to leeward, they immediately left, us, and proceeded to the brig. During all this time the ship was beating very heavy on the reef, and, by great exertions of the Captain and the crew, she was got off at 10 P. M.

(Signed) WM. ATKINSON, Captain.
JAS. CLOUTER, Chief Mate.
EYRE FEDDER, } Passengers.
JAS. SMART, }

Lat. 28. 40. Long. 79. 40.

The following letter was posted this morning on the board at Lloyd's.

6. Circus, Minories, 11th Oct. 1822.

SIR—I have the pleasure of acquainting you that the Dutch Government has issued an order, by which British ships, in respect of tonnage and lastage dues are placed upon the like footing with Dutch ships in the ports of the Netherlands, and that the exemption from the extra dues will take effect from the 5th day of July last past.

I am, &c. (Signed) JOHN HALL.

To Mr. John Bennett, jun. Lloyd's.

[illegible] whereas [illegible] some cases unknown, the ratification was withheld, and a new treaty entered into by the house which has now taken the contract.

The amount of the loan, and the terms on which it has been taken, have not hitherto transpired; it is understood, however, that they are sufficiently high, considering that the presence of a very powerful Spanish army in Peru still forms a serious obstacle to the establishment of its independence, and consequently to the existence of the present Government. Under the first treaty the price was to have been 75 for a stock bearing 6 per cent. interest, but it is supposed the terms of the present contract must exceed that price. No portion of the loan has yet been brought into circulation.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

There has just now come to our knowledge, the fact of an important discovery, made by a Gentleman of this country. It is a method of cultivating grapes whereby our own soil and climate may be made subservient to the production of the most delicious wines of France, and on as reasonable terms as the inhabitants of that country enjoy them, and to as unbounded an extent. Nor is the importance of this discovery limited, as we are assured, to the cultivation of grapes merely—it applies to every description of fruit, native as well as exotic, and to most of the productions of the vegetable world, whereby their quantity and quality may be increased and improved to an inconceivable extent.

We further understand, that the gentleman in question is tends to give immediate publicity to his invention; and we trust there is sufficient spirit and patriotism in his own country, to reward and encourage so truly important a discovery. Viewing the subject in all its bearings would require more space than we can at present spare; we cannot, however, part from it without anticipating the prospect of the benefits likely to ensue, from carrying this invention into effect, to the commercial interests and revenue of the United Kingdom, by its enabling us to have not only a home supply of such wholesome and dilicious beverage as wine, but also to export to our colonial possessions a full supply of it, thereby keeping to ourselves the immense sums of money annually paid to France, and counterbalancing the loss sustained by the adoption of the Cotton manufacture in that country—that heretofore source of such wealth to these islands, and of comfortable employment to thousands now almost destitute. In our mind, should the matter be borne out equal to our hopes and the professions of the gentleman in question, no discovery ever made has a juster claim on the Government and the public at large.

Matters are this moment in progress for protecting our friend's invention from innovation, by patents for England, Ireland, and Scotland; and he expects that many days will not elapse, until he can with safety speak openly and freely on the subject. He already holds one authenticated certificate, stating that a vine, which, in the primest of its years, never produced more than 33lb. 10oz. weight, did, under his management, this season, produce 116lb. 12oz. of an unequalled description for size and flavour, and 14lb. 6oz. of an inferior size. The small grapes were used at table, and much admired; the larger were pressed, are now fermenting, and promise to produce a wine of excellent flavour.—*Dublin Patriot.*

Kentish Coast Smugglers.—The Kentish coast smugglers have adopted an ingenious method of landing contraband spirits. It consists in their having small casks entirely covered with plaister of Paris, in which at indiscriminate intervals, pieces sea weed are fastened. These are filled and placed along the chalky cliffs about Dover, and, from their close resemblance to the pieces that fall, are not easily discovered. Many persons are permitted to send carts for the convenience of chalk to lay on the land, and from the frequent use of these vehicles, suspicion was excited of their having some other object in view. This led to a vigilant examination of the carts, when the deception was discovered, and some seizures took place.

ROBBERY OF THE NORWICH AND IPSWICH MAIL.

The following are particulars respecting the robbery of the above mail:—Mr. Colchester, a confidential clerk in the service of Messrs. Alexander & Co., bankers at Ipswich, and who has been in the habit, for a length of time, of coming to town with considerable sums of money entrusted to his care, and returning with the like. On the night of Wednesday the 11th inst. he took his seat by the Norwich mail, and was returning home to Ipswich with a considerable bulk of uncancelled notes, amounting to upwards of 40,000*l*, which had been paid by the London bankers. Messrs. Alexander and Co. it seems, have a box fixed up in the seat of the mail for the purpose of giving additional security to the conveyance of large sums of money transmitted backward and forward, and it was upon this box that Mr. Colchester kept his seat all the way to Ipswich, except for a few moments. He was accompanied by three inside passengers, and only left his seat on two occasions, the first at Ingatestone, where he took a glass of beer; the second time, at colchester; during the last he held the door in his hand, with his back to the other three inside passengers, and on neither occasion did he lose sight of his valuable treasure more than three or four minutes. It is therefore strongly suspected that these daring villains, who have obtained this immense booty, must have opened the box and robbed it of its contents during the short intervals Mr. Colchester left sight of it; viz at Ingatestone and Colchester. These three persons appeared to be entire strangers to each other, & accompanied Mr. C. until he reached Colchester, where two of them left, and the third proceeded on, no doubt with the intention of occupying Mr. C.'s attention, and thus prevent him, by the presence of another person, from examining the safety of the property, Mr. C. continued proceeding on his journey with this passenger, in familiar conversation, and had not the least idea of what had occurred until he reached Ipswich, when he found, in the attempt of fixing the key to open the padlock, that the staple through which it was put had been wrenched from off the side, and carefully placed back against the box, so that there was no appearance of its having been misplaced, and thus the thieves had been enabled to take the lock with the staple off at their pleasure. The wrenching of the staple off, it is imagined, must have been done a few minutes before the mail

[illegible] we learn that the sum remitted to London from Customs alone, was, last quarter, 43,068l. 6s. 8d. more than in the corresponding quarter of last year, and the excess during the whole year beyond the preceding one, 23,181l. 5s. 7d.—*Edinburgh Star.*

A reduction, we understand, takes place this quarter in the purchases made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This is the result of that agreement between the bank of England and the Government, by which the former consented to pay the amount due to the dissentients to the late plan for lowering the interest of Navy Five per cent. Stock, which was about 2,700,000l, and to receive interest at three per cent. till liquidated. By that arrangement, which is sanctioned by an express Act of Parliament, it also appears that the Government were to repay the sum borrowed by instalments quarterly, of about 300,000l. each; and it is the first of these instalments, now to be paid the Bank by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which causes the diminution of their purchases. For the current quarter, the whole sum to be expended is 615,000l., being at the rate of 15,000l. each day (as holidays are included) devoted to their investments.

THIRTY SECOND
Madras Govt. Lottery.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1823.

No. 3220 Prize of 3,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1880 1293 Prize of 500 Rupees each.
No. 2300 Prize of 300 Rupees.
Nos. 3810 3076 Prizes of 150 Rupees each.
Nos. 633 835 1336 2737 1556 2236 2160 Prizes of 100 Rs. each.

Prizes of 80 Rupees each.

29	62	81	85	105	120	158	175	205
231	378	380	420	419	470	477	491	511
518	641	644	648	655	722	761	790	806
820	844	846	869	885	931	988	1044	1056
1045	1055	1128	1145	1146	1253	1315	1327	1331
1441	1541	1568	1603	1628	1631	1672	1726	1783
1787	1794	1862	1905	1999	2018	2103	2115	2136
2208	2251	2298	2312	2352	2384	2405	2420	2479
2516	2573	2605	2610	2622	2624	2628	2669	2672
2702	2752	2881	2884	2895	2907	2921	2942	3000
3007	3017	3098	3102	3128	3133	3164	3264	3282
3346	3352	3400	3413	3417	3440	3489	3526	3573
3594	3597	3599	3612	3615	3670	3724	3758	3772
3783	3827	3854	3916	3931	4018	4094	4173	4191
4221	4259	4278	4315	4426	4463	4508	4577	4635
4756	4775	4781	4813	4823	4829	4892	4897	4930
4985								

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,

SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH 1823.

No. 1951 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 840 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 2376 4786 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 3846 2413, 375 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
Nos. 664 476 4138 Prizes of 150 Rupees each.
Nos. 1 3211 2302 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Prizes of 80 Rupees each.

26	47	61	125	130	131	159	177	236
272	284	328	371	394	411	417	524	535
634	647	700	806	878	1086	1048	1066	1247
1252	1272	1276	1283	1296	1310	1321	1362	1362
1410	1437	1443	1468	1486	1494	1495	1501	1508
1583	1589	1598	1666	1622	1646	1663	1668	1690
1712	1728	1764	1835	1855	1879	1917	2032	2043
2106	2116	2156	2200	2256	2296	2358	2366	2403
2465	2536	2593	2608	2613	2643	2712	2747	2773
2866	2922	2962	2972	2975	3044	3148	3192	3239
3319	3358	3339	3353	3430	3434	3563	3566	3595
3604	3611	3655	3668	3709	3712	3756	3779	3818
3894	3964	3969	4100	4195	4263	4274	4337	4369
4442	4531	4553	4576	4664	4665	4723	4752	4779
4794	4813	4865	4881	4905	4924	4942	4980	4989

LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH 1823.

No. 3330 Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees.
Nos. 3550 4879 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
Nos. 2283 2519 3234 919 Prizes of 100 Rs. each.

Prizes of 80 Rupees each.

50	92	130	138	172	268	292	290	408
482	635	821	909	981	1083	1204	1271	1414
1439	1447	1615	1647	1678	1680	1687	1884	1895
1899	1901	2028	2117	2292	2347	2394	2414	2419
2530	2535	2682	3107	3293	3307	3327	3345	3409
3427	3537	3630	3657	3801	3834	3866	3879	4379
4470	4475	4582	4728	4734	4770	4844	4872	4891
4939	4945.							

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